

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM," 2,363 tons Captain H. D. Jones.
 "POWAN," 2,338 " " G. F. Morrison, R.M.R.
 "FATSHAN," 2,260 " " R. D. Thomas.
 "HANKOW," 3,073 " " C. V. Lloyd.
 "KINSHAN," 1,995 " " J. J. Lossius.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8.30 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. and 10.30 P.M. (Saturday excepted).
 Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8.30 A.M., 3 P.M. and 6 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN," 1,998 tons Captain W. E. Clarke.
 Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days about 2 P.M. (See special Summer Time-table). Departures on Sundays at Noon.
 Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8 A.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 219 tons Captain T. Hamlin.
 This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 8.30 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDU-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 388 tons Captain W. A. Valentine.
 "NANNING," 369 " " C. Butchart.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M. calling at Yanki, Mahning, Kumchuk, Kau-Kong, Samshui, Howlik, Shiu-Hing, Luk-Po, Luk-To, Lo-Ting-Hau, Tak-Hing, Doshing and Fong-Chuen. Departures from Wuchow for Canton calling at the above ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8.30 A.M.

FARES:—Canton to Wuchow Single \$15.00. Return \$25.00.
 Canton to Tak Hing Single \$12.50. Return \$21.00.
 Canton to Samshui Single \$7.50.

The above vessels have superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Meals charged extra.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
 HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,
 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, opposite the Hongkong Hotel
 Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1905.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.
 (CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)
 SAVING 3 TO 7 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.
 PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Sailing Dates.
R.M.S. "EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	R. Archibald, R.N.R.	WEDNESDAY, 2nd Aug.
"ATHENIAN"	2,440	S. Robinson, R.N.R.	WEDNESDAY, 9th Aug.
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000	E. Beetham, R.N.R.	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Aug.
"TARTAR"	4,425	W. Davison, R.N.R.	WEDNESDAY, 13th Sept.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	H. Pybus, R.N.R.	WEDNESDAY, 20th Sept.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class via St. Lawrence £60. via New York £65.
 Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class Rail £40. £42.

THE magnificent "EMPEROR" Steamships pass through the famous COUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, and make connection with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

R.M.S. "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only at intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.
 Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.
 SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese and Japanese Governments.

For further information, Maps, Guides, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
 D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
 9, Pedder's Street,
 Hongkong, 12th July, 1905.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

OBTABATISCHER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT; BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
ACILIA	HAVRE AND HAMBURG.	2nd August. Freight.
Schillke	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	
SPEZIA	HAVRE AND HAMBURG.	14th August. Freight.
Ehlers	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	
SAMBIA	HAVRE AND HAMBURG.	23rd August. Freight.
Lüning	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	
RHENANIA	HAVRE AND HAMBURG.	6th Sept. Freight and Passengers.
Förck	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	
SCANDIA	HAVRE AND HAMBURG.	20th Sept. Freight and Passengers.
v. Doehren	(Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).	
VANDALIA	NEW YORK VIA SUZ.	about beginning of Oct. Freight.
Haase	with liberty to call at the Malabar coast.	

* Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of this steamer. Saloon and cabins airships. Lighted throughout by Electricity.
 Duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
 HONGKONG OFFICE,
 No. 1 Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1905.

D. NOMA, TATTOOER

60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE Public are informed that my Parlours are open from 9 A.M. all day. My 32 years' experience in TATTOOING is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My Colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. I. H. The Emperor of Russia, both honoured me with their patronage; besides many others of High Rank. Prices Moderate and satisfaction guaranteed as attested by 3,700 Recommendations which I have received from all sources.
 Hongkong, 16th November, 1904.

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Mails.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR
 SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG;
 PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;

ALSO
 LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS;
 Steamers will call at GIBRALTAR and BOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Luggage.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the Principal Places in Russia.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
SACHSEN	THURSDAY, 20th July.
SCHARNHORST	WEDNESDAY, 2nd August.
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY, 16th August.
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY, 30th August.
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY, 13th September.
ROON	WEDNESDAY, 27th September.
BAVERN	WEDNESDAY, 11th October.
ZIEHEN	WEDNESDAY, 25th October.
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY, 8th November.
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY, 22nd November.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY, 6th December.
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY, 20th December.

ON THURSDAY, the 20th day of July, 1905, at 4 P.M., the Steamship SACHSEN, Captain F. von L. Petersen, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on TUESDAY, the 18th July, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 19th July, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th July.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewards.

Linen can be washed on board.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE, VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to alteration.)

STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
PRINZ WALDEMAR	3,227	TUESDAY, 25th July.
PRINZ SIGISMUND	3,302	TUESDAY, 22nd August.
WILLEHAD	4,791	TUESDAY, 19th September.

ON TUESDAY, the 25th July, 1905, at Noon, the Steamship PRINZ WALDEMAR, Captain C. Woltemas, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above. The steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE.

FOR STEAMERS ABOUT
 KOBE & YOKOHAMA PRINZ SIGISMUND TUESDAY, 1st August.
 SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH WEDNESDAY, 2nd August.
 KOBE & YOKOHAMA PRINZ WALDEMAR WEDNESDAY, 16th August.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,
 AGENTS.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1905.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO.

HONGKONG-KONGMOON-KAUKONG LINE.

S.S. "TAK HING" and S.S. "HONGKONG."
 SAILING EVERY EVENING AT 7 P.M. (SATURDAY EXCEPTED). THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 36 HOURS.
 THE steamers pass through the silk producing districts, and afford a splendid opportunity for passengers to see the Southern part of the Canton delta.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-UI."
 SAILING TWICE A WEEK. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 54 DAYS.
 THE steamers sail from HONGKONG to SAMSHUI, SHUHING, TAKHING and WUCHOW. They pass through the Canton delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges, and beautiful scenery of the West River.

These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted by Electricity.
 For further information, apply to—

Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 AGENTS,
 WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO.,
 HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1905.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

REGULAR FOUR-WEEKLY SERVICE
 BETWEEN
 JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	Second half July	JAVA PORTS	First half August
BOGOZ	JAVA	Second half July	JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI	First half August
TJIMAH	JAVA	Second half August	JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI	Second half August
TJILATJAP	—	—	—	—

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE HEAD AGENCY

OF THE
 JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

Telephone No. 375
 ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, 3rd Floor.
 Hongkong, 19th July, 1905

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Dentistry.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM

DENTISTRY.

M. H. CHAUN, D.D.S.,
 37, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
 From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
 Hongkong, 4th June, 1905.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.
 REASONABLE FEES.
 Consultation Free.
 Hongkong, 30th July, 1904.

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Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft.; bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. D. O. 4th and 5th Ed.
 Liebers, Essoff A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

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THE ORIENTAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, CONSULTING AND SUPERVISING ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

SPECIALISTS

RAILWAYS, MINES, WATER SUPPLIES,
 REINFORCED CONCRETE, CONCRETE PILES.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
 HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1905.

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"MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

MINIMAX SYNDICATE, LIMITED,
 LONDON, NEW YORK, BERLIN, HAMBURG, PARIS, VIENNA, MILAN, COPENHAGEN, ANTWERP, &c.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.

LOCAL AGENTS.

The most effective of all hand fire extinguishing apparatus. Extinguishes Oil, Vaseline, Kerosene Oil, Tar, Benzine. Guaranteed to remain in working order for any length of time. SIMPLEST HANDLING.

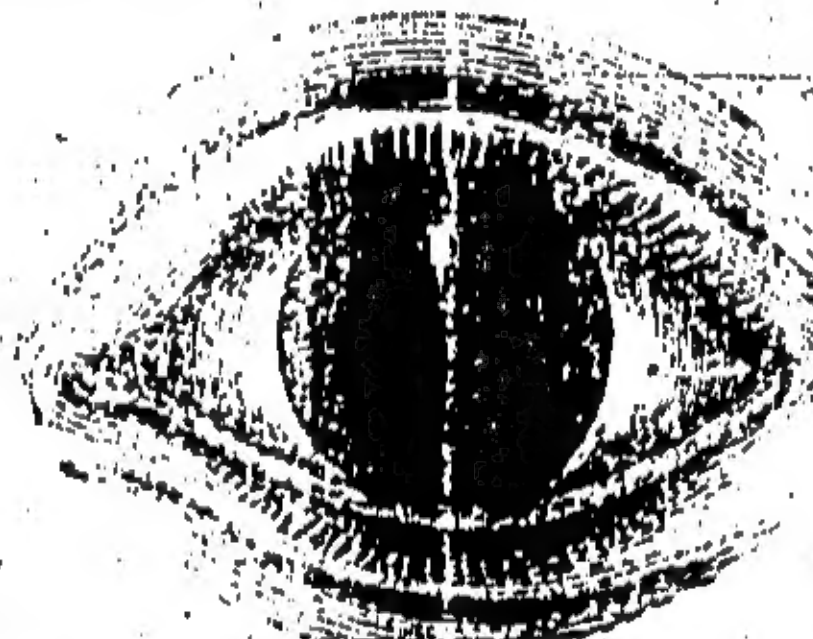
Drive in the Knob and the apparatus is in action immediately, sending spray nearly 40 feet.

IMPORTANT POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION.

Is Self-acting. Destroys all smoke. Can be used by anyone, even a child. Minimum of Price, Weight and Size. Hongkong, 10th May, 1905.

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EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
 10, D'AGUIAR STREET, HONGKONG,
 (One Minute's Walk from the Post Office).

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements. Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.
 LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI,
 21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 59, Bentinck Street. 566, Nanking Road.
 Hongkong, 24th March, 1904.

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COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 4000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, but only accepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. FARLANE,
 Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1905.

MEE CHEUNG, PHOTOGRAPHER.

TOP FLOOR OF ICE HOUSE, 14
 Ice-House Road.

IS now in a position, in his New and Com. modern Premises, to eclipse, as heretofore, ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTICE in the Colony or in any part of the Far East.

GROUPS AND VIEWS

a speciality.
 Hongkong, 12nd September, 1904.

THE HONGKONG STUDIO, HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER.

41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
 TOP FLOOR.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS and ENLARGING and COPYING in all Sizes.

LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.
 Hongkong, 15th September, 1903.

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THIS DWARF RAZOR has superseded the old fashioned clumsy Razor and by its use Shaving becomes a pleasure. It is manufactured in Sheffield, England, from a special amalgam of steel which makes imitation impossible, and in consequence it enjoys the largest sale of any Razor in the World. Thousands of Testimonials testify that the little "MAR" is the finest shaving implement ever produced.

Will be mailed to any address on receipt of the price (8s.) post free.
 To be obtained from THE MUTUAL STORES, WATKINS, LIMITED, and all first-class stores in the Colony.

Sole Agents for Far East, HOWARD & Co., 29, Des Voux Road, Central, Hongkong. Agents wanted in every port.

For particulars and terms, apply to—

HOWARD & Co.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1904.

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CAFE WEISMANN.

THE Public are invited to pay a visit to our new TIFFIN ROOMS.

The only place of its kind in Hongkong.

A VERITABLE FAIRY LAND.

REAL GERMAN Pils BEER ON DRAUGHT.

Entrance—
 No. 14, WYNDHAM STREET.
 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1905.

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Intimation.

WM. POWELL,
LIMITED.—ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS—
Des Vaux Road.FURNISHING
DEPARTMENT,
(FIRST FLOOR BY LIFT.)NEW
TWIN
BEDSTEADS,
from \$65 to \$385 a pair.Stocked in
BLACK AND BRASS,
ENAMELLED
GREEN AND BRASS,
ENAMELLED
BLUE AND BRASS,
and
ALL BRASS.BEST
SPRING
MATTRESSES
FOR THE ABOVE
at
reasonable prices.SOLE AGENTS
for
ADDISON'S
PATENT
PORTABLE
SANITARY
COMMUNE,

\$14.50 to \$21.50 each.

INSPECTION INVITED.

WM. POWELL,
LTD.,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1905.

Intimations.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG.
PROBATE JURISDICTION.
IN THE GOODS OF SHEN LEE SUEN,
Deceased.NOTICE is hereby given that the Court has,
No. 2 of 1897, made an Order limiting the time
for CREDITORS and others to send in their
CLAIMS against the above Estate to the
Eighth day of August, 1905.All Creditors are accordingly required to
send their Claims to the Underigned on or
before that date.

Dated the Tenth day of May, 1905.

DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON,
Solicitors for the Administrator.

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NOTICE.

HAVING resigned my position of ASSIST-
ANT MANAGER at the MACAO
HOTEL, I now beg to thank all my friends
and acquaintances for every mark of friendship
and courtesy shown to me, and to offer them
my services at house No. 9, CALGADA DO
MORTE.

JAYME DOS SANTOS.

Macao, 17th July, 1905. [749]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$2.50 per
Share for six months ending 30th June,
1905, will be payable on the 27th instant, on
which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 27th
instant, (both days inclusive).By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1905. [734]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING
COMPANY, LIMITED.AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of One Dollar
and Seventy-five Cents per Share for six
months ending 30th June, 1905, will be payable
on the 27th instant, on which date Dividend
Warrants may be obtained on application at
the Company's Office.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 27th
instant, (both days inclusive).By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the Hongkong Land Invest-
ment and Agency Co., Ltd.,
General Agents for the West Point Build-
ing Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1905. [735]

THE CLUB LUSITANO, LD.

NOTICE.

THE Certificate No. 147 for 20 Shares in
the above Company numbered 54 to 56,
is by agreement standing in the name of
SIMPSON GOMES, Junior, having been lost.
Notice is hereby given that a Duplicate
Certificate for the said Twenty Shares will
be issued at the expiration of one calendar
month from the date of this notice, and that
the Original Certificate will, unless produced
within that period, be hereafter held by this
Company as null and void.By Order,
H. M. BASTO,
Acting Hon. Secretary,
Club Lusitano, Ltd.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1905. [681]

WILTSHIRE
As Supplied to
HARRIS'S
His Majesty
The KING
BACON & HAMS
Gold Medals PARIS 1889 & 1900
Regd. Brand
HARRIS, CALNE WILTS, England.
REPRESENTATIVES FOR HONGKONG & CHINA,
HOWARD & Co.,
50, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1905. [579]

BAY VIEW HOUSE,
MACAO.SITUATED at the most charming part
of Macao's Famous Beach, has just
been opened for the public and for the
benefit of HONGKONG VISITORS, who travel
to this Delightful Resort.BATHING PARTIES, and indeed every
Holiday Seeker on pleasure bent, will find
all their wants supplied at BAY VIEW
HOUSE.MORNING TEAS, BREAKFASTS,
DINNERS, AFTERNOON TEAS, and
LUNCHEONS can be supplied to any number
at the shortest notice, and at the most
reasonable prices.On SUNDAYS Meals served a la carte
from 11 A.M. to 9 P.M.Only the Finest Brands of WINES and
LIQUEURS will be kept in stock.LIGHT REFRESHMENTS, of every
description, including Ices, may be had at
the lowest prices.After one trial of the fancy fare at BAY
VIEW HOUSE, you will be loth to return
to Hongkong.TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"BAYVIEW, MACAO."

Macao, 7th June, 1905. [641]

FLOREZ VON REUTER.

HOW THE TWELVE-YEAR-OLD COMPOSER
REHEARSES.
BY ERNEST TOWNLEY.Floris von Reuter, the twelve-year-old
violinist, composer, and conductor, is one of the
most versatile musical prodigies. There is
special interest in the following picture of the
boy conductor at a rehearsal.The slender figure of the twelve-year-old boy
bent forward. The baton which the child's
hand was waving with precision arm-high
descended with a sharp staccato rattle on the
metal music-stand. Sixty-two men instantly
ceased playing, and Floris von Reuter spoke.
"Two bars before C," he cried in an am-
azingly calm tone of unquestioned authority, in
his quaint American child voice, "and not
quite so loud with the bass drum, if you please."The word to the man up at the back with
the great drum was accompanied by a little
nod of the head which was both persuasive and
commanding, and the man with the drum
quickly nodded his assent.On the red pedestal the child stood alone
before an audience of sixty-two unparagoned,
unimpaired critics—the trained musicians
whom he was presuming to conduct, whom he
was even daring to instruct in the interpreta-
tion of "Fantasia" for full orchestra which his
twelve-and-a-half-year-old brain had conceived
and written down upon paper with material
pen and ink. Behind him was empty, icy, un-
responsive space, and in front were sixty-two
musicians without a smile.

ALONE ON THE PILLORY.

One felt that the child standing up there
alone on the conductor's pillory acutely real-
ized the crisis of fate with which he was face to
face. Here, in the dull daylight, in an atmos-
phere of prosaic bowler hats and grim solemn-
ity, he had with his own childish powers of
magnetism to draw a harmony of sweet sounds
from those sixty-two players, subduing one
instrument, detecting a false note here, and there
correcting on the instant an error of orchestra-
tion.And to do this—two slender, almost girlish,
arms in little velvet sleeves, a pale, eager, gir-
lish face, a thin little figure, clad in a severe
fauntleroy style, and a childish but insistent
high-pitched New England voice.They began again at C. A few more bars
were played, and then with a shrill cry, and a
gesture of surprise, the boy pointed to an in-
strumentalist up at the top of the orchestra."You were wrong there," he called to him
with spirit, but, without a trace of conceit in
his eager voice. "It's not 'da-dee-dee-dee,'
but 'dee-da-dee-dee,' and he sang the notes
as they should have been played."Now if you please, gentlemen, we'll take
that again."It was very wonderful. For three hours little
Floris von Reuter went through the chilling
 ordeal. First the orchestra accompanied him
while he played Tchaikowsky's concerto on his
violin. After an hour, at this point, he re-
hearsed the "Fantasia" of his own composition.
LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.In his music and knickerbockers of brown
velvet, with a belt round his waist, with his
black stockings, and buckled shoes, Floris
looked like "Little Lord Fauntleroy" without
the long love-locks, and with the soul of "Bus-
ter Brown." His pale, girlish face was crowned
with a mob of short golden curls. His hands
tapered most delicately. No fairy could wave
her hands more gracefully.Yet at the proper moment Floris's arms fly
round like a windmill at full race, and with
every nerve and muscle in his body he draws
out the crescendo with the practiced skill of a
Richter and the energy of a Henry Wood.Away go the strings, the trumpets, the horns,
the flutes, and the drums, crashing out little
Floris's fortissimo, and the boyish figure
sails along, as it were, on the crest of the rush-
ing wave of sound, his face lit up with joyful
emotion, his arms rhythmically whirling.At one moment he bends to the left and picks
out a passage for the violin with his tapering
fingers. Then with the baton in his right he
swings forward and brings in the trumpets. A
moment later he bends down to the harpist on
his right. The onlooker sits aghast at the un-
precocious precocity of the twelve-year-old
conductor.Floris had no trouble with his orchestra.
The only trouble at all was that the copyists
who had made the manuscript parts for the
band had incorrectly written a good many
notes. A score of times, as the rehearsal was
in full swing, little Floris rapped with his
baton, picked out one of the players, and
charged him with having played "A" for "B,"
or "F" for "G" instead of "natural.""I've got 'F' flat' here," the musician would
say.Well, that's an obvious mistake. It should
be 'natural.' Floris would reply, and the
musician, taking out his pencil, would make
the correction.

CORRECTING THE VIOLINS.

Then Floris would pull up the strings, step
over to one of them, tap out a few bars with his
baton, and say anxiously, "You see what I
mean?" Then smilingly he would say, raising
his face, "Gentlemen, you won't mind begin-
ning again at 'D'?"Now and then a broad smile could be seen
on the face of some of the orchestra as Floris
detected a wrong note, but often a fastidious
musician would gravely consult the little con-
ductor and accept his view of the situation.Three times the "Fantasia" was played
through before Floris was satisfied. The
orchestra played as willingly as if a veteran
were conducting, and when they had finished
they applauded the little composer heartily.
Floris had won.At the end of the three hours Floris, having
told his musicians to be early next day, jumped
alone in the bath, three "his arms round" her,
and said: "Oh, mother, I am so hot! Please
let us go and have lunch."Floris burst into a eulogy of the orchestra.
"Oh, mother, wasn't they nice?" he cried.
"They did try to play so well. They weren't
a bit cross because I had to make so many
corrections, and wasn't it kind to suggest trying
the 'March'?""Yes, Floris dear, very kind," said the proud
and anxious mother, putting on his hat."I expect Mr.—— wanted to try his part; it's
very difficult," Floris added reflectively.

Intimations.

STREET INDEX,
SECOND EDITION.

REVISED UP TO DATE.

by
ARTHUR CHAPMAN,
Government Assessor.

Now in print and will be published in August.

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1905. [752]

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markable remedy, which cures all diseases of the blood,
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Hongkong, 19th June, 1905.

DEATH.

At Shanghai, on the 13th July, 1905, Captain
O. P. DAMSTROM, aged 67 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1905.

OBITER DICTUM.

A very vexed question as to the proper attitude which a passenger on a tramcar should adopt when challenged by the conductor over a question about the correct fare has been partially cleared up by the obiter dictum of the Puisne Judge of Hongkong during the hearing of a case the other day. A car conductor brought an action for damages for false imprisonment against a European. The evidence went to show that a sanitary inspector and some of his friends boarded a car in the western district of Hongkong. When asked to pay the fares the passenger handed a certain sum of money to the car conductor, who at that very moment had to run to the rear of the car in order to manipulate the trailer which is always losing the wire. On his return, he alleged that the sanitary inspector had not paid the proper amount; the passenger flouted the suggestion, and eventually the matter found a temporary resting place in the police station. The charge was refused, for lack of testimony, by the sergeant in charge, with the result that an action for false imprisonment followed as a sequel, and the passenger found himself mulcted in damages to the extent of \$25. In other words, because there was a difference of opinion to the extent of 30 cents between him and the conductor he had to pay out \$25, to say nothing of the costs which would not be inconsiderable. Now, we have nothing to do with the merits of the case, but every resident in the Colony will be anxious to learn how he should act were he placed in a similar situation. The learned judge laid it down that in such a case the passenger should say—"I have paid you what I believe to be the correct fare. If you have any grievance, then here is my name and address, and the Company can sue me." That is to say, he should do nothing himself but leave it to the Company to take whatever action they might consider justifiable. The passenger may be wrong, make good the difference without flying to Court. But even supposing the passenger were in the right, surely it could not be held for a minute that he is entitled to stop the tramcar at any police station and detain everybody else in that and every other car while he settles his squabble with the conductor. The traffic would be utterly demoralised pending the arrangement of a petty dispute between a conductor and a passenger, who probably had a superabundance of time on his hands. The suggestion of the Puisne Judge that in such cases the passenger should calmly present his card, give his address and refer everything to the Company is clearly the right course to adopt. But people are very prone to believe that their grievance is of such supreme importance that heaven and earth must stand still until it has been rectified. Over and over again people have been told that it is useless to take the law into their own hands, but even those who might be suspected of knowing something about the law fall into the pit as readily as anybody else. The law may be a "hass" but it is generally foolish to fight against it. Even when one believes himself to be in the right it is as a rule the better policy to accept the position and smile pleasantly. A case illustrating this view occurred in Sydney recently, and is reported in the latest Sydney papers to hand. A tramcar passenger refused to pay a fare for a child occupying a seat in the car. The regulations provided that children under a certain age should travel free, if they were carried by their parents or nurses, but they must not occupy a seat. The car was empty and the parents allowed the child to occupy a seat, contrary to the rules; and when the conductor demanded a fare for the child the passenger in charge of the child refused payment. Then the law was put into motion for the recovery of one penny. In the end the passenger lost his case, had to pay a fine of five shillings, besides five shillings and sixpence costs, and eight shillings for witnesses' expenses—or a total of eighteen shillings and sixpence; and all because he refused to pay a penny. (The fact is that the best policy to adopt in such circumstances is that of least resistance. Better to lose a penny than to squander a sovereign—better throw away ten cents than have to pay ten dollars, to say nothing of the worry and inconvenience which Court proceedings entail on the ordinary man. The satisfaction of having a real bona-fide grievance to dilate upon to one's friends is usually worth the small sum wasted.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The French and English Mail, of the 13th and 17th June were delivered in London on the 15th and 17th inst.

Li Ji, accountant in a shop at 239 Gilman's Bazaar, was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland this morning, with being noisy and disorderly in the street near his shop, and with offering a bribe of \$1.40 to a constable Li Kai, to release him after his arrest. Li Ji was proved to have been very drunk at the time, and had no other excuse to offer than a denial. He was fined \$3 on the first charge and \$15 on the second.

Mr. E. S. Russell, contracting engineer, who arrived in the Colony on the s.s. *Shawmut*, from Manila, where he has been for some time superintending the erection of the "Babcock boiler" plant, was suddenly taken ill with fever on Monday night, at Connaught House Hotel, where he was staying pending the departure of the *Shawmut* for Cuba. Early yesterday morning he broke a blood-vessel, and was removed in an unconscious condition to the Government Civil Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

All the clothing for the 30,000 enlisted men and the officers of the American Navy is made at the clothing factory in the New York Navy Yard. This factory was established by Secretary of the Navy Thompson in 1879, and in it the most modern labour-saving implements are used, including the electric cutter. It turns out 30,000 garments a month, and the yearly output is valued at \$717,366 (gold). One thing can be said for Uncle Sam's clothing—no shoddy can be found in any of the suits, nor will any of the cloth shrink or change in color.

NOTWITHSTANDING the frequent prosecutions and exemplary punishments meted out to the junkmen plying in this harbour, they seem utterly unable to take warning, and keep out of prohibited places for anchoring their junks in. A number of them were again placed before Mr. F. A. Hazeland this morning, at the instance of Mr. M. McIver, Inspector of Junks, charged with impeding navigation in the waters of the harbour by anchoring their junks in the northern Fairway. They were fined \$15 each and warned to find out for themselves without delay, which were prohibited localities for anchorages in the harbour.

The enterprising firm of distillers whose "Black and White" whisky is known all over the world are sending out some neat and useful articles which are being given away as advertisements. From the general representatives in the East, Messrs. W. H. Boyd & Co., through whose agency the whisky is sold, it is safe to say there will be a rush by all supporters of Buchanan's "Black and White." The articles include paper-weights, pencils, aluminium notebooks, cigarette-cases and ash trays. They are all highly finished and artistically mounted and they should prove an excellent and permanent recommendation of Buchanan's whiskies.

WHO IS what is called the "No. 2 butcher" at the public mortuary. His duties are to dissect the bodies of persons on whom post mortem examinations have to be held. Last night, after his gruesome task was done, he having taken a share in dissecting five or six corpses, went out to drown all recollection of his labours in the "flowing bowl" and succeeded so well that at half-past eight he was in such a condition that he wanted to fight all and sundry, large and small. He began by soundly thrashing a small Chinese boy, and then "went for" a Chinese constable 368, but he was "up against" the wrong thing then, for the constable was not willing to be hammered, and before Wong could get a blow in the constable had him under arrest and placed in the cells at No. 7 Station where he was left to get sober. Later the "No. 2 butcher" came and bailed him out. He surrendered to his bail this morning before Mr. Hazeland and was fined \$7, and warned against looking again on the "flowing bowl," at which he expressed much indignation.

ADJOURNED from yesterday, the case in which Yuen To's extradition was sought by the Chinese authorities for complicity in an armed robbery in Chinese territory near Macao, in July 1903, was resumed before Mr. F. A. Hazeland this afternoon. Mr. Hursthouse, of the Crown Solicitor's office, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. O. D. Thomson for the defence. It will be remembered that the principal witness in the case died since the opening of the proceedings, and it was necessary therefore to alter the charge against the defendant.—On calling on the case Mr. Hursthouse said he has served a copy of the amended charge on Mr. Thomson. It was an identical charge, but included further assaults on other persons, who were able to give evidence regarding them. The facts alleged were, briefly, that on the 20th July, 1903, a silver-smith's shop in Kwong Now-village was robbed, and the master, the witness who was now dead, was sleeping on the counter, when the shop was broken into and a number of men, including the defendant, rushed in, and they threatened the inmates, the master, the *foh*, and the cook, with revolvers and knives, while some of them ransacked the premises and made off with a quantity of jewellery. The cook and *foh* saw the defendant clearly by the light of the torch he carried, and by other lights in the room, and had since been identified by them, and they were prepared to prove he was a native of China. Evidence was given and the case was here remanded until Monday next.

HOTEL SECRETS.

THE "HONGKONG'S" CUISINE

IN COURT.

Quite a number of interesting items on the running of a large hotel were made public in the Summary Court this morning when the Puisne Judge, Mr. A. G. Wise, heard an action brought by Ernest Wohlfahrt, chef, against his late employers, the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., to recover the sum of \$1,000 for wrongful dismissal. Bedroom boys and other servants were present in force at the back of the Court, while witnesses for both sides attended in no small numbers; but these latter were ordered into the small Court during the hearing of the case. Mr. R. F. C. Master, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. H. W. Looker (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon), with whom sat Mr. E. Osborne, Chairman of the Hotel directors, represented the defendant company.

According to the statement of claim the plaintiff is a chef at present residing at the Club Germania. On the 10th August, 1903, he and the defendant company entered into an agreement whereby the hotel proprietors agreed to take Wohlfahrt into their employ as chef from that date for a term of three years, and to pay him for each calendar month of the first year £16 8s., for each calendar month of the second year £18 15s., and for each calendar month of the third year £20 16s., such salary to be paid in Hongkong currency at the London telegraphic transfer rate on the day on which it became due. The plaintiff maintained that he faithfully and diligently served the defendant company as chef until the 1st June last when he was dismissed from the service and was refused to be allowed to continue in that capacity. He had been at all times ready and willing to continue with the company, and contended that he had suffered damage by the defendant's breach of the agreement. He now claimed two months' salary, at £18 15s. per month at exchange, 1/10-7/16, the rate of exchange on the 1st June last—\$401.08 and twelve months' salary at £20 16s. per month at the same rate—\$3,073.84 making a total of \$3,074.92. He credited the company with two months' salary recovered from them, reducing the amount to \$2,673.83, but in order to bring the claim within the jurisdiction of the Summary Court waived \$1,673.80 and sought only to recover the balance of \$1,000 as and for his damages for the defendant's breach of contract.

THE DEFENCE.

To this claim the defendants replied that the terms of the agreement had been sufficiently set forth, and pointed out that the company had power to dismiss the plaintiff at any time if he ceased to perform his duties to the satisfaction of the directors, but in the event of such dismissal the company was to pay him two calendar months' salary and his passage passage was waived of within one month of his being dismissed. It was a further term of the agreement that the principal duties of the plaintiff would be to attend the market daily (Sundays excepted) before 6 a.m., and secure the best procurable fresh meat, fish, fruit, vegetables and other fish produce for the use of the hotel. Also teach and supervise the Chinese cooks, pantrymen, and other persons employed by the company in the preparation and service of food in the hotel. In addition to these the plaintiff had various other duties. On the 1st June last, the directors having for a long time been dissatisfied with the way the plaintiff performed his duties dismissed him and sent him a cheque for two months' salary, stating that a second-class passage to England would be provided within one month from date. The plaintiff at first refused to accept such cheque, but had since done so. The dissatisfaction of the directors had been constantly communicated to the plaintiff both by the directors collectively and individually and through the medium of the hotel manager. The company denied that he had faithfully and diligently served them, and declared that he had been lawfully dismissed. On the 19th June last plaintiff wrote to the company asking to be allowed a passage home in accordance with the terms of his agreement, but by the C. P. R. Co. instead of the P. & O. line, and thereby acquiesced in the right of the Company to dismiss him.

In his reply to these assertions plaintiff alleged that he was not dismissed by the defendant company or by the directors of the company under the clause in the agreement, or in pursuance of the company's rights or the powers vested in them under the agreement. He also denied that he was dismissed because the directors had, for a long time, been dissatisfied with the way in which he had performed his duties, and further declared that such dissatisfaction was never communicated to him by the directors either collectively or individually or through the medium of the hotel manager. On the 28th May he had a dispute with Mr. A. F. Davies, the acting manager, and solely on account of the disagreement was, in the first instance, suspended from his duties and subsequently dismissed.

With reference to "that reply, defendants' solicitor" wrote that they did not wish to add to the expenses of the action by filing another reply, but contended that the company was entitled to dismiss the chef for the reasons alleged in the statement of defence, but apart from those reasons and even if they did not exist they maintained that they were legally justified in dismissing him by reason of his conduct and language on the 24th May last.

TROUBLE OVER SOUSED FISH.

Mr. Master proceeded to enter into the details of the case and stated that the plaintiff had brought the action within the jurisdiction of the Summary Court because, in the first instance, he had wished so far as possible to avail himself of the latter part of clause 5 in the agreement as to obtaining second-class passage home by the P. & O. line in the event of his leaving the Colony before the 1st July. When pleadings were ordered in

the case and it was seen that the action could not come on before that date the plaintiff, while recognising that the object in bringing it in summary jurisdiction was done away with, decided to continue with it in that Court. About the 27th May last, or a little earlier, continued Mr. Master, there was some disagreement between the plaintiff and the directors as to the cooking of some soured fish which had been ordered by Mr. Osborne. The soured fish was not to his liking and he made a complaint about it. He said it was not tasty enough. Mr. Davies, the acting manager of the hotel, suggested that Mrs. Davies, his wife, should "do" some soured fish and bring it before the directors at the tiffin one Saturday. This she proceeded to do, and the chef going suddenly to his kitchen found that one of his fish pans had been taken away to the commodore's room without anything having been said to him. That rather upset him and he spoke to Mr. Davies about it. Ultimately they came to high words and Mr. Davies said, "I will suspend you." The plaintiff replied "Oh, you can't do that; you are a b— fool. The chef had already apologised for that and was still sorry for his loss of temper. Mr. Davies reported the matter to the directors and on the 27th May a letter was written suspending the plaintiff from his duties and asking him to attend at the next board meeting on the Wednesday following. He was afterwards written to in reference to the row, or disturbance, between himself and Mr. Davies, and was dismissed from the company's service. On the receipt of that letter plaintiff consulted his solicitors and they wrote to the secretary of the company setting forth the facts of the case and asking that their client be reinstated. They refused to do so; hence the proceedings. Mr. Master read lengthy correspondence which had passed in relation to the matter and then adduced evidence.

INTERESTING STATEMENTS.

The plaintiff was called and said that he was a German by birth and had been a chef for close upon twenty years and, in fact, had been in the trade since he was 13½ with the exception of two years during which he served in the army. He saw Mr. Osborne by appointment at home and entered into an agreement to come out here as chef at the Hongkong Hotel. Mr. Haynes was manager when he arrived on the 16th September, 1903. He did not think there had ever been a serious complaint made to him of the way in which he performed his duties.

Was anything said to you when you were engaged as to any additions to your salary in the way of Christmas "boxes," or anything of that sort? asked Mr. Master.

"Yes," replied the plaintiff. In England, Mr. Osborne said that in addition to my bonus there would be Christmas "boxes," which he said would amount to about £50.

Did you receive a Christmas "box" when the first Christmas came round?—No. Never.

Did you apply to Mr. Osborne about it when he came back?—Yes.

What did he say to that?—He denied it, and said he had never said anything about it.

When he returned from England, and you spoke to him about the Christmas "box"?—When he came back he said the food was very much better; and that he had heard nothing but good about it.

Was anything said to you about the cost of meals at the hotel?—Witness, who at times could scarcely be heard at the reporter's table, was understood to reply that, when the time came along for receiving a Christmas "box" the directors told him that the meals cost one-and-a-half times as much as they had done in the previous years and that therefore they could not do him a bonus. They promised him that if during the next year he succeeded in bringing the meals down to \$1.50 per day they would consider it. He had succeeded in reducing the cost much lower than that but had not received a bonus. Continuing, witness said he had done his level best to get the best produce he could from the market, and had also taught the Chinese to cook and so on.

SUGGESTION AND COMPLAINT BOOK.

Was there a director's suggestion, or complaint, book kept?—Yes.

Does it contain the suggestions or complaints about the meals at the hotel?—Yes.

A complaint or a suggestion is written in the book and it is sent to you and you have to sign it.—Yes.

Mr. Master proceeded to read a few extracts from the volume such as "not enough parsley in sauce, cold beef very good," "Spinach stalks not cut off," "Several days past the bread has had a bitter, sour taste. Please see what is the matter?" "Spinach very good (in brackets) rejected one lot yesterday."

"Soured fish in oil, common and distasteful, not fit for the table. He had better use some tinned sardines or tinned herring à la sardine kluile."

As to the soured fish, whose recipe did you use on the day in question?—It was by Mr. Osborne.

Mr. Osborne showed you how to cook the fish. When you first came to the hotel did you make any remark about soured fish?—Yes, I spoke to Mr. Haynes and told him that I make it differently. Mr. Haynes said "Oh yes; it is done by Mr. Osborne. He wants me to make it in that way."

You continued doing it in that way, and on the days on which the complaints were made it was done according to Mr. Osborne's recipe?—Yes.

Did you keep a list of the prices of meals for 1904-05?—Yes.

Take January, 1904; what was the cost of meals per day?—\$1.50.

In 1905 what was it?—\$1.40.

His Honour.—Is there a reduction all through?

His Master.—There is a reduction all through, my lord.

Plaintiff.—Last year in May the cost was \$1.60, the three meals, and this year it is \$1.40.

Taking April and May 1904 and April and May 1905 was there in both months an increase in the number of meals taken at the hotel?—Yes.

MORE ABOUT SOUSED FISH SQUABBLE.

Witness, continuing, said that everything went smoothly until May—there were no serious complaints. Witness did not always attend the Board meetings. If the directors wanted him he attended. Latterly he had not been called to the meetings. About the beginning of May there was a complaint about carrots. It was suggested that the carrots were not good, but he cut them open and showed that they were good. On the 16th of May there was a question about the condition of the soured fish. On the 22nd of May soured fish was again served and still there was another complaint.

You had seen to the fish yourself?—I went to the market and saw a piece of fish which I ordered to be sent to the hotel. Were you careful in seeing it was good fish?—So far as I could see. Witness explained how he cooked the fish and to make sure that it was properly to the taste of the Hotel patrons, he added another bottle of vinegar to the fish.

What was the next you heard about it?—Next morning I was very surprised to find a complaint in the book.

A COOK'S FEELINGS.

What happened on the 26th May?—Mr. Davies told me that his wife was to make some soured fish.

You objected to that?—Yes, the boys would laugh at me if they saw a woman coming into the kitchen to make soured fish.

You went out for a walk?—Yes. I told Mr. Davies that I could not allow his wife to come into my kitchen.

Witness stated that when he returned from his walk he found a lot of soured fish in his kitchen and he asked—"Whose fish is that?" He was told that Mrs. Davies got the fish and he told one of his cooks to send the fish up stairs. Mr. Davies came down and there were some words; Mr. Davies said, "I suspend you." Witness replied "You can't do it; you have no right." Next day he received a letter from the directors stating that they had suspended him and on receipt of that letter he did not return to the pantry. He received a cheque for \$401.12 which he sent back.

Is it not enough to make a chef annoyed to have his fish pans taken out of his kitchen without leave?—At home a chef would give his notice at once.

You are in command of the kitchen?—I must be, to carry on my work.

HASTY WORDS.

Did you express your regret for calling Mr. Davies a b— fool?—Yes. I did at the meeting. It was simply said in the heat of the moment.—That was all.

Witness continued that he had always been willing to continue in the service of the company. He had always been on the best terms with the rest of the Hotel employees.

In cross-examination by Mr. Looker the witness told how he had been engaged at Fookstone by Mr. Osborne, who explained generally the character of the duties which he would have to perform.

Were you told that they wanted a European to superintend the Chinese because it was difficult to get them to work?—The Chinese are not so hard to work with. They can be taught.

Did you tell Mr. Osborne that you understood all these things and were anxious to take the billet?—No, I don't remember.

Did he say you would be under the orders of the hotel manager?—No, I was to be under the directors. Mr. Osborne said the manager was a very quiet man.

You had to select the food and supervise the kitchen and the service and attend to the cooking?—I did the cooking and attended to everything that came in.

Mr. Looker pressed the witness on the question—"What would you call a serious complaint," but the answer was that there were no serious complaints.

NO COFFEE KITCHEN.

Was there any complaint about the preparation of the coffee shortly after your arrival?—Complaint was made that the coffee beans were not good. At home we have a proper coffee kitchen and women to look after it. Here there is nothing like that to do.

Did you look after the washing of the beans?—Yes, several times.

COFFEE BEANS LIKE BLACK LARD.

Is it not a fact that under your supervision or without it, they were burning the coffee beans as black as your hat? (laughter). That in the words of Mr. Parfit, the coffee beans looked like the scrapings of a black-lad pencil?—(laughter)—The beans were not burnt too much.

On some occasions they were roasted quite black?—I don't think so. It might have occurred once or twice, but I never noticed it and never saw it.

The directors said the coffee was not black enough?—Never that I can remember.

Didn't they complain that the coffee beans were roasted far too much?—I don't remember.

BLACK COFFEE RECIPE.

Didn't you say, "If you want black coffee, you have to roast the beans black"?—Yes.

Is that right? I put it that under any circumstances you have only to roast the beans until they are brown, and that the blackness depends upon the amount of coffee used not upon the blackness of the beans?—The more you burn the beans the blacker the coffee you get.

I say the beans were burnt quite black?—That was never done.

Didn't you get frequent complaints from Mr. Parfit and Mr. Potts about the first served for breakfast?—I don't remember that.

THICK STEAKS WANTED.

Do you remember Mr. Potts complaining about the cooking of the chops and steaks?—Yes, he complained that the chops and steaks were not cut as thick as they used to be, I said "You can save money by cutting them thinner," and Mr. Potts didn't object.

I say the reason Mr. Potts complained was not owing to the thickness or quality but because when he went to the kitchen he found that you cut them at about a quarter past twelve so that if anybody wanted a steak he could have it at once?—After I was here several months I had different complaints from people who had to wait ten minutes for a chop or a steak. I spoke to Mr. Haynes and said it would be much better to have the steaks ready in five minutes.

HOW TO SERVE A STEAK.

As a chef, tell us what is the proper way to serve up a chop or steak—to cook it an hour before or when it is ordered?—When it is ordered.

You cooked the steaks and chops at ten minutes past twelve, so that they would be ready at once?—That was never done. Mr. Potts does not know how many chops or steaks were wanted at one time. Sometimes 50 or 60 were wanted at one time.

Questions continued on the subject of chops and steaks until the plaintiff remarked that they could also ask the No. 2 cook.

VEGETABLE MARROW SWIMMING.

Has Mr. Davies, who has been acting manager since February, frequently told you about the service of the food and the cooking of the food?—No.

Were not complaints made about the green vegetables—that the vegetable marrow was swimming in water?—That was long ago.

The service was altered?—I dare say. The vegetables are cooked at the last minute and you cannot get all the water out even if you squeeze it.

Ever use a cullender?—Certainly.

ENTREES IN SILVER DISHES.

Were you ever told to serve entrees in silver dishes in the ladies' room and to give a selection of each dish so that a person could please himself?—Do you mean the entrees to be mixed up in one dish?

If there were vegetable cutlets—would you bring up a dish containing four or five cutlets?—Oh yes, I did that.

Always?—If the boy said he wanted for one person I gave him enough for two and if he asked for two I gave for three.

Didn't you say it was too costly to do that?—Yes, I said it was very expensive.

Didn't the directors say—? Never mind the expense?—Yes and I saw that the orders of the directors were carried out.

GIVING THE HOTEL A GOOD NAME.

Explain how it was that on one occasion a single steak was sent up without garnishing or anything round it?—That night I had a special dinner for about 25 people and I always cook a special dinner myself and I could not attend to the pantry service.

You got a commission for special dinners?—Yes.

So you paid special attention to them?—Yes I always paid special attention and the directors always are very pleased that I did so. They said at their meeting that it gave the Hotel a good name when people could depend upon getting good special dinners.

Were not complaints made that the entrees and the scrambled eggs were "messy"?—I don't think so.

SCRAMBLED EGGS WITH PIG'S LARD.

Now, you are a chef. Tell us the proper way to make scrambled eggs?—Put butter in the pan; the best way to do it is in water and have one small pan and a bigger pan.

The ingredients—butter and eggs?—Yes, and salt and pepper (laughter).

Were you making scrambled eggs with pig's lard?—That was always done till I came.

And you continued it?—It was always done. It was done half and half—half lard and half butter.

You continued it, did you not?—Yes.

You consider that proper, you a chef?—You can make scrambled eggs with lard and butter. You can make it with railway grease—(laughter)—if you like?—It is better with butter, certainly.

FATTENING POOD.

You remember the cold corned beef and you remember being told there was not enough fat in the cold corned beef?—Yes.

And you remember being requested to see that some proper fat was brought and put in the middle of the cold corned beef?—Yes.

And as a matter of fact didn't you comply with that request by sticking in a lump of suet?—No, I never did.

Yes or no, was it done?—My No. I did it.

And you were superintending No. 1?—It was done without my knowledge.

TIPSY CAKE.

Tipsey cake, a very favourite dish especially with the ladies, is it not proper to put in a little liquor and wine?—Yes, it was always done.

Didn't the directors complain there was not enough in it?—Yes.

Didn't Mr. Potts every Saturday have to go and see that brandy and wine were poured into the tipsey cake?—That was all the time. The directors came to the kitchen about three o'clock and the pantry-cook from the beginning always produced his tipsey cake when the directors appeared.

Were you engaged to do what was done before or to improve the hotel?—To improve it certainly, but I cannot see what the tipsey cake has to do with it.

WITHERED VEGETABLES.

Were frequent complaints made about the vegetables—the cauliflower a mud colour, the spinach withered and stinky, the carrots old and woody?—No, I never saw the vegetables mouldy.

Let us come to the fruit. You remember fresh peaches served up as hard as bullets?—I never served that.

On the 15th of June?—I had left the Hotel then.

I beg your pardon. But about oranges and bananas, were not frequent complaints made about them?—No, there were not.

Some questions were put concerning the condition of the tomatoes which were not good enough for the table, but good enough for the soup. The bananas were also spoken about.

You remember once when a bunch of bananas were held up, the bananas were so rotten that they fell off?—I remember once Mr. Osborne sent two bunches of bananas back. He said "You must send them back to show the Chinese we are watching them."

There were two bunches absolutely rotten?—There were two bunches out of 70 cartons. The bunches had not yet been received by me; they were left for inspection by Mr. Osborne.

(Further reference was made to the rotten carrots which were spoken of earlier.)

On one occasion you were insolent to Mr. Osborne?—About the carrots.

Did you tell him he knew nothing about it?—I said, "What do you know about carrots?" (laughter).

In consequence of that were you not asked to step up to the Board meeting?—Yes, I told you about that.

And at that time were you not told to accept Mr. Osborne's decisions about the quality of the food?—If Mr. Osborne said it was not good I was not to say it was good.

Did you consider the directors were satisfied with you under those circumstances?—I cannot tell.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

What time did you go to the market?—About six in the morning.

What did your agreement say?—To go there before six.

Did you often get there before six?—Sometimes.

I put it to you that you were required to go before six to the market so that you would get everything of the best?—My orders at the market were given between 11 and 11.30 a.m. on the day previous. I had everything ready.

Were you not expressly told at the Board meeting to take conies to the market and bring the stuff back yourself?—I was never told that. The directors said it might be better to take baskets and coolies.

It was your duty to inspect the goods as they arrived at the Hotel?—It was impossible to do that on each and every occasion.

CHRISTMAS BOXES AND TIPS.

Now about Christmas boxes?—Yes.

Do you mean to tell us that Mr. Osborne told you that you would get Christmas boxes from the Hotel residents?—No. From the boarders. That is what I understood him to say.

Did Mr. Osborne promise you that people who gave private dinners would tip you?—It was said I would get a lot of tips.

You would get Christmas boxes and tips?—Yes.

Yes, say when Mr. Osborne came back you were told the food was very much better and he was very glad to hear it?—Yes, he shook hands with me.

Shook hands with you? He says he never mentioned the thing?—He shook hands with me and said the food was very good. Mr. Potts was there at the time.

TIP-TOP RECIPES.

You say you introduced several new dishes that the Chinese cooks had never heard of before?—Yes.

Give us some idea of those dishes?—(The first answer was inaudible at the Press table, but it hinted at something with Bernese sauce in it.)

Give us another?—Capon à la Toulouse made with sauce and eggs and butter and forced meat balls, etc., etc.

You really called that new dishes. Didn't you just give the cooks a chicken and say "Here's a mushroom, put in black or white or blue sauce"—as the case might be and then give it a French name?—Not at all.

Well, go on will you?—Witness (reading from a big ledger-like book)—Mutton cutlets. Didn't the Chinese know mutton cutlets before?—Mutton cutlets à la Suisse.

How is that made?—Butter and onions stewed together and made substantial, then mixed with eggs and put on the top of the mutton cutlets and put in the oven and made nice and brown.

Another?—Mutton à la Weimorland. Mutton and stewed mixed pickles mixed with butter, etc., etc.

Did you teach them a new cold entree?—Yes. Roast stuffed sucking pig and garantic of veal.

But garantic of veal has been known in China since the beginning of time?—The Chinese at the hotel didn't know it.

His Honour—Can not you get to the end of the course?—(laughter).

Mr. Looker—Just getting to it immediately. This will be a fine appetizer for our fifth (laughter).

ALDERMAN'S FARE.

Shortly before you left, Mr. Lewis of the J. & C. Company sent a turtle to the Hotel, didn't he?—Yes.

And only four plates of soup were made from it?—I made for different people.

Not only four for the directors?—I don't remember how much I made.

You could make more than that out of a turtle?—If you wished to. It all depends upon what is wanted with the turtle.

The Court then adjourned for tiffin.

After the adjournment, Mr. Looker read a letter written by Mr. Haynes to plaintiff, in April of 1904, in which he was asked to endeavour as far as possible to oblige visitors, either in the dining or bed rooms, who required anything within reason that was not on the menu, and not to require visitors to sign chits for anything they required, but to take the boys' chits. The plaintiff said that that was because the visitors had asked him for several things and he had refused to oblige them.

In the course of re-examination he said he had made an improvement all round. It was the comrade's duty to buy the coffee. None of the complaints made were anything beyond mere trivial matters and in fact were only mentioned to him in the course of conversation. Mr. Haynes and himself were on the best of terms.

His Honour—That is what I was going to ask you. You are not on such good terms with Davies as you were with Haynes?

His Honour—Only until very lately—until the last day or so.

His Honour—There is always an undercurrent in these things.

K. Gaskell, who attended on subpoena, was the next witness, and after endeavouring to enter the dock was shown the way to the witness box. He said he managed the bar at the hotel, and was for some time steward. He had had a lengthy experience in the supervision of hotels and had always heard the plaintiff spoken of as a well known chef. He had never heard of any complaints having been made against the plaintiff in connection with his duties at the hotel, and he always considered he was a very reliable and a first-class chef.

His Honour—Was it a difficult place to manage so far as catering was concerned, and especially as regards fish which could never be relied upon. When Mr. Haynes introduced witness to the plaintiff he told him he would always find him easy to get on with. The witness was not now connected with the catering; only the bar and could not speak as to the catering at the hotel at present.

SECOND COOK SPEAKS.

Chan Choy, second cook at the hotel for the past ten years, said that since the plaintiff had been there he had taught him a number of new dishes. In fact he had taught witness anything that he was desirous of knowing.

Who first showed you how to do soured fish? His Honour—I suppose he will go back to sometime before Confucius.

Witness, however, said he was first shown on board of a P. & O. boat. Mr. Osborne showed him how to boil it until it was ready, in the comrade's room, and put the vinegar in himself. Witness said that plaintiff was present during the meals giving directions.

Cross-examined he said he used to call plaintiff at 5.35 a.m. each day, and he usually took about fifteen minutes to get up. They were at the market about 6.20. A great many of the dishes were still being cooked in the same way as formerly.

What was the greatest change he made—the ingredients he put into the dishes or the names he gave to new dishes a lot of were given to dishes made up of fowl.

He put in a few mushrooms and meat balls and called it something else?—Yes and had brown sauce and white sauce.

His Honour—I take it the whole thing of a chef's business is the sauce. It is the way you serve up the meat to sauce that is important.

Mr. Looker—I don't know he could make any violent difference in the sauces by adding two or three things.

His Honour—But I take it that is the part of the chef's business. The foundation may have been known for years. The jaded appetite requires new sauces (laughter).

Mr. Looker—That may be so.

IRISH STEW.

His Honour—This witness has something to tell you about Irish stew—(laughter).

Mr. Looker (to witness)—What about Irish stew then? The mutton was cut up and each person was to have a piece.

Was that a new dish that he taught you?—We always had that.

His Honour—I knew he had something to say about Irish stew (laughter).

Witness said he had seen the plaintiff weighing the food on several occasions.

His Honour—Do you think you are a better cook now than you were before the plaintiff arrived?—I don't know. It is according to what the visitors say.

Do you think yourself a better cook?—I say that I am good, but I don't know what the visitors may say.

I am afraid his professional pride won't let him admit that (laughter).

THE NO. 1 COOK.

Wong Kum, the No. 1 cook, who has been at the Hotel for ten years, said the plaintiff had taught him many dishes he had never heard of before. The plaintiff was always careful to see that things were properly cooked and carefully served.

Do you consider you are a better cook now than you were before the plaintiff came?—About the same.

Have you learnt anything?—Yes, a little.

Much?—Yes, a good deal. He is very agreeable to us and teaches us our work.

In cross-examination, the witness said he was 19 years of age and he did not work very much.

His Honour—You are pensioned off, aren't you?—Oh, no.

The evidence of the clerk to the comrade, and the fresh provisions clerk was given.

His Honour asked—Are you going through the whole staff of the Hotel?

Mr. Master (hastily)—Oh, no.

The No. 1 dining-room boy was called, but when asked whether he had heard any complaints, he replied that such things did not come under his notice. Complaints went to Mr. Davies in the office.

Mr. James Osberry, agent for the Hotel, said he had never heard any complaints about the cooking at the Hotel. He had never heard anyone express an opinion on the subject.

The plaintiff's case was then closed.

THE DEFENCE.

In opening the case, Mr. Looker maintained that the agreement under which the plaintiff came to Hongkong gave the directors power to terminate the engagement at any time on giving him two months' wages.

His Honour—There must be reasonable dissatisfaction.

Mr. Looker—Bona-fide dissatisfaction. Continuing, he said that the plaintiff was expected to look after the Hotel just as a careful housewife looked after her house. He had to superintend the Chinese and to act between them and the directors. It was not denied that he was an extremely good cook in a certain sense he was a capital chef, but he was not a "housewife." He failed to look after the kitchen, he did not attend to the instructions which were given to him by the directors, he took no heed of the complaints sent to him. Finally things got to such a pitch that Mr. Osborne said he must look after the food for himself and began that system on the 21st April. On one occasion he found the tomatoes absolutely rotten and when he challenged the chef he was told—"Oh they're good enough for soup." They had found so many improvements made by the plaintiff in the Hotel service and the directors were so dissatisfied with their chef that early this year they were seriously thinking of terminating his engagement.

When challenged about his vegetables, he told Mr. Osborne that he knew nothing about the soured fish incident and the row with Mr. Davies. Mr. Looker said that the dismissal of the chef was not due to the words used towards Mr. Davies. It was only a question of a month or two before he would have been dismissed in any case.

The case was adjourned till Monday at 10 a.m.

SANDOW'S ENTERTAINMENT.

ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCE AT THE THEATRE.

Sandow's opening entertainment at the Theatre Royal last night proved an immense success. The auditorium was crowded with budding athletes, bent on seeing the latest in physical development; and many ladies, whose views on the beauty of the human form divine are always of interest, attended to witness the effects of Sandow's system on representatives of all nations.

The programme opened with statuesque posing by Sandow's pupils, who revealed their body muscles to the best advantage. As an example of what can be done in raising muscle, the pupils are magnificent examples. Their bodies seemed to be literally alive with motion; a turn of the wrist or a movement of the head produced rippling waves of muscles which twined about the human frame in serpentine folds. The posing was not exactly classical, being designed rather to exhibit the muscular development than the beauty of a living sculpture. It might, however, be worth while to consider whether a representation of the better known works of art in the sculpture galleries might not be worth staging. Of course Sandow is the head and front of the entertainment and his reception was most enthusiastic. His various attitudes on a revolving platform aroused storms of applause. Every inch of the body seemed to be wrapped in great heaving folds of iron bands, so that the "village blacksmith" known to the concert platform would have stood a poor chance against Sandow. Afterwards Sandow gave a lecture on physical culture, his pupils performing the exercises and thereby illustrating Sandow's secret of muscular development.

In the middle of the programme Sandow performed some of the old feats which first brought him before the public. He swung bars of iron and elongated dumb-bells like mincepies, tore picks of cards in half to show the strength in his fingers, and finally lifted, by his breast muscles, a weight totalling about 3,000 pounds which was made up of dumb-bells, weights of all sorts, and a plank on which a dozen brawny fellows sat or stood. Sandow is still in the zenith of his strength, and his side stage appearance leads additional charm to the manner in which he carelessly flings about weights which would be looked upon as immovable by the ordinary man. The audience followed the exhibition of bodily perfection with the closest interest, and it is safe to say that the athletic and muscular development craze has started in Hongkong. The pupils afterwards gave some wrestling bouts on foot and on horseback. To vary the proceedings an Indian "phenomenon" played the piano in weird style, and followed that with a trick display on the violin—not being a strong man the audience proved very sympathetic and loudly demanded encores, which were granted.

During the earlier part of the performance the drop-curtain refused to work. The stage-carpeters tugged in vain. Naturally people expected to see a modern Hercules rush out from the wings and wrestle with the curtain, but nothing of that sort happened. The curtain remained blocked until efforts to get it into position were relaxed; then it quietly dropped, and the performance proceeded. Sandow's show is a distinct novelty in Hongkong; it is a glorification of the human frame, and it is intended to show how every one can attain strength. As an entertainment it is unique in its way; and if last night's audience may be taken as a criterion the theatre will be packed so long as Sandow decides to remain in Hongkong.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

French (Sydney) 24th inst.

Canadian (Athens) 24th inst.

Canadian (Empress of China) 24th inst.

German (Prins Sigismund) 31st inst.

The H. A. L. S. *Sandia* from Hamburg left Singapore for this port on 18th inst., p.m., and may be expected here on 24th inst.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's.]

The Japanese in Saghalien.

LONDON, 17th July.

The complete rout of the Russians at Dalancye, with the loss of 80 prisoners and 5 guns, ensures the complete occupation of Southern Saghalien. In the fighting the Japanese had 70 killed and wounded and the Russians 160.

New Expedition to the North Pole.

Commander Peary has sailed from New York in a specially constructed steamer named the *Rosevelt*, with two years' supplies, to attempt to reach the North Pole via Smith's Sound.

Mr. Balfour's Redistribution Resolution.

Later.

Mr. Balfour has withdrawn his redistribution resolution, but will proceed with the Bill next session.

The Russo-Japanese War.

General Linievitch telegraphs that Japanese torpedo boats have entered Olga Bay, situated on the mainland, north of Vladivostok.

French Honours to British Naval Officers.

Admiral May has been made a Grand Officer, and Admiral Bridgeman a Commander of the Legion of Honour; and all the Commandants of the British ships at Brest have been made officers of the Legion of Honour.

The Stranding of a French Mailer—A Correction.

Reuter's correspondent at Aden wires that it was the *Annam* and not the *Caledonien* which stranded at Zailia.

International Sympathies.

King Edward sent a magnificent wreath for the funeral of the victims of the French submarine boat recently lost.

COLLISION IN HARBOUR.

TWO COX'S CERTIFICATES SUSPENDED.

At the Harbour office, this morning, before Mr. Basil Taylor, an inquiry was held into the circumstances attending a collision between the steam launch *America*, and the tug *Tug*, on the 10th inst.

Chau Yung, master of the *America*, said that at about 7.30 a.m. on the day in question, he was coming from Kowloon to Blake Pier, and about 70 feet from the latter he saw the *Tug* on his starboard bow coming astern from Douglas Wharf. He blew two short blasts and stopped his engines. The *Tug* came on astern and struck the *America* on her starboard bow, just as the latter was getting up to the wharf. The *Tug's* engines were going at the time of the collision, and she was about ten feet off before she reversed. Witness was at the helm at the time, but the *Tug's* coxswain was on deck.

Fok Kam Tai, master of the *Tug*, said he left Douglas Wharf for Quarry Bay, blowing three blasts and going astern for about 80 yards, and then ahead, and never touched the other launch. His assistant was steering.

Tin Yau, assistant coxswain of the *Tug*, said he was steering the *Tug*. She was lying at Douglas Wharf, bows in shore, and on leaving to go to Quarry Bay, started astern first. She showed off and went astern when the *America* was on the starboard side of Douglas Wharf. She was clear of the wharf before witness saw her, and when he did he blew three blasts on the whistle, and hailed her to go to starboard. Witness expected other launches to keep clear of him. He reversed the engines and went ahead before the collision, and the launch had headway on at the time of the collision. When he reversed the engines the two boats were about one yard apart; before that his engines were going astern, yet he had headway on at the time of the collision. No coxswain was on the bridge, giving orders; he was in charge.

Fok Kam Tai, recalled, said he was on the bridge and was in charge of the *Tug*. He was standing on the port side; the assistant coxswain was on the starboard side. He could see him, and so could see as much as he could. Mr. Taylor said: Chau Yung, having other launches on his starboard side, should have kept clear. He also made false whistle signals.

Fok Kam Tai, by his own showing, was in charge of the *Tug*, and made no attempt to avoid a collision, until the boats were one yard apart. Both are to blame. Both certificates suspended for two months.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T. 1/10 1/16
Do. demand 10 1/16
Do. 4 months' sight 10 1/16 1/16
France—Bank T.T. 23 3/4
America—Bank T.T. 45 1/2
India T.T. 140 1/2
Do. demand 141
Shanghai—Bank T.T. 117 1/2
Singapore T.T. 6 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T. 92 1/2
Java—Bank T.T. 113 1/2

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C. 1/10 15/16
6 months' sight L/C. 1/11 1/16
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York 4 1/2
4 months' sight do. 4 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne 1/11 3/16
4 months' sight France 24 1/2
6 months' sight do. 24 1/2
4 months' sight Germany 27 1/2
Bar Silver 197 1/2
Bank of England rate 24 1/2
Sovereign 10 5/7

OPTION QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follows:—

Malwa New 1,170/1,200
" Old 1,150/1,180
" Older 1,130/1,160
" Oldest 1,110/1,140

Patna New 1,105
Benares New 1,065
Punjab (Paper) 750/770

To-day's Advertisements.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

(WEDNESDAY), 19th July, 1905.

SANDOW,
THE PERFECT MAN
and
EXPONENT OF PHYSICAL CULTURE,
and his
GRÆCO-ROMAN ARENA.

SUPPORTED BY HIS PUPILS OF ALL NATIONS.

MR SANDOW has with his Company one pupil developed by his system of every prominent nation who takes part in the performance in all kinds of feats of strength and athletic sport.

THE LARGEST COMPANY TOURING THE EAST.

Mr. BERT FLATT, America's Musical Comedian.
Mr. JOHN DORASAMI, the Indian Violin Phenomenon.
Mr. AUGUST DEWAL, Trapeze Equilibrist.

SANDOW'S 25 PUPILS.
EXPERT WRESTLERS AND GYMNASTS.

Plan at the ROBINSON COMPANY.
Prices \$3, \$2 and \$1.
Doors Open 8 P.M. Overture 9.
A late Train to the Peak will be run every night fifteen minutes after the performance.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1905. [744]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE

IN accordance with the Provisions of No. 104 of the Articles of Association the General Managers have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June, 1905, of FOUR DOLLARS per Share.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company on and after WEDNESDAY, the 2nd August.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th to 31st inst., both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1905. [753]

TO LET.
No. 3, MACDONNELL ROAD.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1905. [755]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.
FOR EUROPE.

THE Steamship
"SACHSEN."
Captain v. Letten-Petersen, will leave for Europe, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 20th instant, at 4 P.M.

For further Particulars, apply to
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1905. [757]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.
THE Steamship
"GREGORY APCAR."

Captain J. G. Offert, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1905. [759]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,
(Calling at Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship
"EMPIRE."
Captain Helms, will be despatched for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th August, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, etc., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1905. [754]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"MALACCA."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c., ex S.S. *Moldavia*.
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 P.M., TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 25th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

L. S. LEWIS,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1905. [761]

Intimations.

ROBINSON PIANO COMPANY, LD.

THE PUBLIC MAY RELY IMPLICITLY ON GETTING

Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

FROM	STEAMERS	DATE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ACHILLES"	28th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ANTENOR"	3rd August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MACHAON"	4th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ORESTES"	9th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ULYSSES"	9th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OPACK"	9th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PELUSUS"	16th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ALCIBIUS"	23rd "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AGAMEMNON"	30th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"JASON"	31st "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TEENKAI"	6th September.

HOMeward.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"HYSON"	20th July.
* GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"TELEMACHUS"	24th "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"AJAX"	1st August.
* GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"IDOMENEUS"	15th "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"STENTOR"	20th "
* GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"PAKLING"	29th "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"ACHILLES"	1st September.
* GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"ANTENOR"	20th "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"JASON"	28th "

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

OPERATING IN CONJUNCTION WITH
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL
OVERLAND COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

EASTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"MACHAON"	7th August.
	"JASON"	3rd September.

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DATE
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"TELEMACHUS"	20th July.
For Freight, apply to	"NINGCHOW"	17th August.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1905.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW, WEI-HAI-WEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"CHIH LI"	21st July.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"TEI HAN"	22nd "
ILOILO	"KALGAN"	22nd "
SHANGHAI	"YOCOW"	22nd "
MANILA	"TEAN"	25th "
CEBU and ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	25th "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DAR- WIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK- TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRIS- BANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	2nd August.

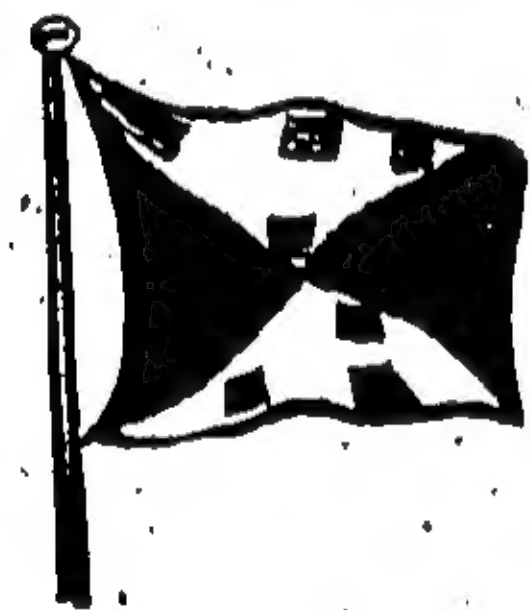
† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these
steamers which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unvalued table. A duly
qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian
Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1905.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers
between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric
Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewards carried.
—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of
Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 22nd July, at Noon.
RUBI	2540	A. H. Nisley	"	SATURDAY, 29th July, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1905.



HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship	DATE
"INDRAWADI"	20th July.
"SIERRA BLANCA"	20th September.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1905.

BOO CHEONG,
STATIONER AND PAPER MERCHANT,
No. 20, Pottinger Street.

HAS always on hand all varieties of
Stationery, Printing and Note Papers,
Copying Presses, also Automatic Cyclicotype
and Kiln-duplicate.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1905.

TSANG FOO & CO.,
COAL MERCHANTS AND STEVEDORES,
4, DES VOUX ROAD.

SHIPS Coaled from alongside at the shortest
notice, and with all possible despatch.
Prices Moderate. Telephone No. 329.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1904.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI."

Captain T. AUSTIN, R.N.R.

THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on
Week Days, at 7.30 A.M. and on Sun-
days at 8.30 A.M. Departs from Macao on Week
Days at 2.30 P.M. and on Sundays at 3.30 P.M.
if tide permits.

FARES.—Week Days, 1st Class, including
Cabin and servant, Single \$5; Return Ticket,
\$9; 2nd Class, \$3; 3rd Class, 50 cents.
Every Sunday will be an Excursion, at the
following rates:—1st and 2nd Class, Single
Ticket, \$1; Return, \$2; 3rd Class, 50
cents; Return, 75 cents; Stevedore, 10 cents.
Breakfast, Dinner and Dinner can be supplied
either on Board, or at the Macao Hotel, for
returning passengers only, at an extra charge
of \$2.

On Sundays, passengers desiring to have a
Private Cabin which has accommodation for
two or more passengers, will be charged \$3
extra.
First Class Passengers, who do not care to
return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed
to do so the following day (Monday) on pro-
duction of the Return Half Ticket. Should
the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to
the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given
by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be
available for the following day.

The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity.
The Steamer's Wharf at Hongkong is at the
Western end of Wing Lok Street.

MING ON & Co.,
2nd Floor, No. 16, Victoria Street,
Hongkong, 13th June, 1905.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers.

Tons Captain
"KWONG CHOW" 1,390 J. P. MARTIN.
"KWONG TUNG" 1,335 H. W. WALKER.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every
evening (Saturday excepted).
Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5.30
o'clock every evening (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled
Accommodation for First Class Passengers and
are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans
in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey \$4.
Meals \$1 each.

The Company's Wharf is a short distance
West of the Harbour Master's Office.

SHU ON S.S. CO., LD., and
YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West,
Hongkong, 26th June, 1905.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI VIA NINGPO	"TUNGSHING"	THURSDAY, 20th July, 3 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	FRIDAY, 21st July, 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, S'RAVAYA & SAMARANG	"CHUNSANG"	SATURDAY, 22nd July, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	SATURDAY, 22nd July, 3 P.M.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Cebu, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Ports.

* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted
throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1905.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, via SHANGHAI, INLAND
SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To Sail at Daylight on
"NUMANTIA"	4,370	Feldmann	July 22nd, 1905.
"ARABIA"	4,483	Metzenstein	August 12th,
"ARAGONIA"	5,193	Schmidt	September 1st,
"NICOMEDIA"	4,370	Wagemann	September 26th,

The S.S. "Arabia" left Portland on the 2nd inst., and is expected to arrive here on August 3rd.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern, Canadian and
United States Points. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate
with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, General Agent.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"SYDNEY."
Captain Combe, will be despatched for the
above Ports, on or about MONDAY, the 24th
instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1905.

Intimation.

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN
CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most
respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of
Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind
patronage and support, and desires to state that
she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds
of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs
and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Con-
dren's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery.
Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superioresse will also be most grateful
for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made
into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools,
who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1905.

TRIPS TO CANTON AND MACAO.

THE Yok On Company's Splendid Steamer

"YING KING."

1,038 tons, Registered.

Captain E. J. Page, will leave Hongkong for
Canton every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY
and FRIDAY EVENING, at 9.30 P.M.,
returning to Hongkong every TUESDAY,
THURSDAY and SATURDAY, about 5 P.M.

On SUNDAYS she makes an EXCURSION
TRIP to MACAO, leaving Hongkong at
8.30 A.M., and returning from Macao about
7.30 P.M.

The "YING KING" is especially fitted for
these runs, is the newest, fastest and most
luxuriously furnished steamer on the line and
is lighted throughout with Electricity, also hot
and cold water is supplied.

FARES:
First class single journey to Canton \$3.00
Second " " " " 1.50

First class single journey to Macao 1.00
with Cabin 2.00
to Macao 2.00
with Cabin 3.00

Second " single " " 80 Cents.
Third " single " " 50 "

Breakfast, Dinner or Dinner \$1 each only.
Wine and Spirit of the best brand are used.

The Wharf in Hongkong is at the West end
of Wing Lok Street.

The wharf in Macao is the same as the
S.S. "Pescadore."

For further information, apply to the Office of
YUK ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 216, Wing Lok Street, Hongkong,
or to

Messrs. WENDT & Co., Canton Agents.
S. A. NORONHA, Macao Agent.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1905.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

TO NEW YORK,

via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Steamship About
"ST. HUGO" 12th August, 1905.

"SHIMOSA" to follow.

For Freight and further information, apply
to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1905.

Intimation.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

1, ICE HOUSE ROAD

HONGKONG.

CABLE ADDRESS.—Telegraph, Hongkong.

The leading English Newspaper in China

Also widely circulated in Japan, Ceylon

China, Ceylon, India and the Far East

generally.

A daily newspaper with weekly edition

published for despatch by the homeward mail

The daily is recommended as more generally

suitable, except for subscribers in Europe or

America.

A special feature is made of full and accur-

ate reports of local occurrences, and of mat-

ters of general interest.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph is the best

medium for advertising in China. It circulates

largely among all classes of the community,

is the largest daily newspaper, and has a

wider circulation than any journal in the Far

East.

Special attention given to effectively display-

ing advertisements.

The type used is a standard for setting

advertisements is similar to this, unless we are

instructed to display the advertisement, when

any effective style of type will be adopted

This standard runs exactly eight lines to the

inch, and about eight words to the line.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages

\$1 each insertion in the Daily and Weekly.

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Rates for standing advertisements

can be ascertained from the Manager.

Advertisements for the Daily should reach

the Hongkong Telegraph Office not later than

noon of the day they are intended to appear.

Unless otherwise specified all advertisements

will be repeated and charged for until counter-

manded.

JOBING DEPARTMENT.

Job Printing of all descriptions undertaken.

PROGRAMMES.

PAMPHLETS.

CARDS.

CIRCULARS.

EXPRESSIONS.

All job printing is done under European

supervision, well turned out, free from errors,

and remarkably cheap at

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

OFFICE.

Estimates given for all classes of work on

application to

THE MANAGER,

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LD.

1, Ice House Road

Hongkong.

SUBMARINE DESERTS.

(By "TOK LAU.")

Professor Alexander Agassiz has reported
that he had discovered an unknown submarine
desert, "3,000 miles long by 1,200 miles wide,
in the Eastern Pacific, between the Galapagos
Islands and Easter Island."

That portion of the Pacific, from the Gala-
pagos—through which the Equator passes—on
the one side, to Easter Island, the barren rocks
of Sala-y-Gomez, Pitcairn, and Ducie Islands,
on the other, has long been known as a sea
usually barren of life, either on the surface,
or below. Sea birds, though they abound on
Pitcairn, Oeno and Ducie Islands, and the Gala-
pagos, are rarely seen in the wide area be-
tween the Equator and the tropic of Capricorn,
and from Pitcairn Island to Juan Fernandez.

Sometimes one may see, high in air, above this
desolate sea, the widespread wings of a frigate
bird, sweeping towards land that may be a
thousand miles away, but the ocean itself seems
devoid of life. The writer of this article well
remembers making a passage in a small
schooner from Easter Island to Manga Riva,
in the Gambler Group. Midway between
Easter Island and Pitcairn Island we met with
what our American captain described as a
"blazing, furious calm." For six days we lay
baking under a torrid sun with the pitch bub-
bling up in the deck seams, and during that
time we did not see a single living thing of any
kind—either bird, fish, or any of those floating
minor organisms usually met with when a ship
is becalmed in tropic seas. When we left Easter
Island we had been attended by seven pilot
fish, which kept with us for four or five days.
Then, as the wind died away, they left us—a
most unusual thing, for, as a rule, these beau-
tiful creatures will attend a ship for many days,
even weeks. Evidently they knew that there
was no food for them in this desert part of the
ocean, and so declined to keep us company any
further.

I have knowledge of two of these barren
ocean patches in the South Pacific. One is off
the island of Rua, in the Tongan Archipelago,
the other at Niue (Savage Island), three
hundred miles to the eastward. One day I,
accompanied by a native lad, was plying shoot-
ing on Eua, and stopped to rest and lunch on
the summit of the north-eastern cliffs, which
here start sheer up from the sea four hundred
feet below. My companion, although he had
undergone two years' tuition in the Wesleyan
College at Nukualofa (the capital of Tonga) in
view of his being turned into a "minister," was
still a highly intelligent and active lad, and had
not yet acquired the smug, Chaddan-like ex-
pression of supreme piety and godliness that
invariably impresses itself upon the counten-
ances of young Tongans and Fijians destined
to be parsons or policemen. To be a parson
or a policeman is the *raison d'être* of the
average Tongan or Fijian youth—just as it is
with the Jamaican negro. Avoidance of
manual toil; to obtain authority, spiritual or
physical, over his fellows, is his delight and his
Olympus. If he cannot, as a policeman, club
or blackmail the godless person who smokes
on Sundays and hale him to prison; he, as a
parson, can, from the pulpit, condemn him to
eternal torments.

Jaofai (George), however, was, unlike most
Tongans, an unassuming, good-natured young
fellow, an excellent shot, and, like myself,
devotedly fond of deep-sea fishing. He had
formerly been employed on Messrs. Parker's
sheep station on Eua, and had learned to
speak very good English. He showed me the
written "character" he had received; it was
rather amusing: "Jaofai Kubu has been in
our employment as a shepherd for three years,
and has behaved well. He is neither a thief
nor a liar, is—for a Tongan—industrious and
moral, and we regret that he is now going to
the bad" (i.e., becoming a divinity student).

"Jaofai," I said, as we looked down at the
smooth blue sea, "the water is very deep here,
the cliffs come straight up from the sea. It
should be a good place for big fish."

"No, indeed. It is no good at all. There
is nothing lives there; it is *oge* (literally,
"hungry, foodless"). You might fish all day,
either close into the cliffs, or for half a league
away from them, and catch nothing except a
few small rock cod."

"Why is it so?"

"Because there is nothing there for the fish
to eat—no growing coral, no seaweed. It is
because of the strong current, I think, which
sweeps through the straits between this island
and Tongatabu, and then curves around this
point. The bottom is of hard, flat

A WINNER OF £150,000.

In the first Derby of the twentieth century which was a triumph of our American cousin, no phenomenally large winnings were recorded, although the winner, Volodyovski, was said to have been heavily backed by Americans, who were doubtless satisfied to see their candidate win.

Shipping.
Arrive 6
Pak Ling, B. 11, 2, 375, G. Rodway, 18th July,

Canton 5th July, Gen.—D. & Co., Ltd.
 Ardova, Br. s.s., 2,270, W. L. Smith, 16th July
 —Moff 10th July, Coals.—W. B. K.
 Austrian, Aust. s.s., 8,479, R. Colledani, 18th
 July, Trieste 27th May, and Singapore
 12th July, Gen.—S., W. & Co.

Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cocktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Newcastle, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth—Per *Taiyuan* 2nd Aug., 3 P.M.

Vauban	battleship, reserve
Vigilante	river gunboat "

* Flagship of Vice-Admiral Bayle, C
 † Flagship of Rear-Admiral de Fouque

...	...	6,150	33	4,500	Lieut. E
...	...	133	7	500	

Commander-in-Chief.
 de Jonquière, Second-in-Command.

Brugnon 011 000 000 000 000
Hongay
Nanning/q

* Flagship of Vice-Admiral Bayle, Commander-in-Chief.
† Flagship of Rear-Admiral de Fouque de Jonquieres, Second-in-Command.

Mails.

MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.



STEAM FOR SAIGON,
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, ADEN, EGYPT,
MARSEILLES, LONDON,
HAVRE, BORDEAUX,
MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "TOURANE."

Captain R. Girard, will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 25th July, at 1 P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. TONKIN..... 8th August.
S.S. SYDNEY..... 22nd August.
S.S. ARMAND BEHIC..... 5th September.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1905.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-
CAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

The Steamship

"CHUSAN."

Captain H. W. Kenrick, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 20th July, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. China, 7,912 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. Paris, due in London on the 10th September.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

L. S. LEWIS,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 15th July, 1905.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA,
VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing.
Shawmut	9,606	E. V. Roberts	At July 20
Tremont	9,606	T. W. Garlick	" Aug. 8
Pleides	3,753	F. G. Purington	" "

† Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,
ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC
LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw s.s. Shawmut and Tremont are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room.

Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

For further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 13th July, 1905.

To Let.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

"FOREST LODGE," Caine Road.

Apply to—

H. N. MODY.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1905.

TO LET.

SHOP, No. 14, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

First Floor, No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Second Floor, Nos. 12 and 14, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Apply to—

S. BISNEY,

Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1905.

TO LET.

SEMI-DETACHED VILLAS, Two, in

Garden Road, near the Ferry, with Fine

Bright and Airy Rooms. GAS and ELECTRIC

BELLS laid on. Commanding fine view of the

Harbour.

Rents very moderate.

Apply to—

H. RUTTONJEE,

No. 5, D'Aguiar Street,

37 and 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1905.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy

Town.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1905.

TO LET.

A BUILDING at CAUSEWAY BAY, at

present in occupation of the Steam

Laundry Co., Ltd.

No. 1, RIFON TERRACE.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, facing

Polo Ground.

OFFICES in course of erection, CON-

NAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIER).

GODOWNS: PRAYA EAST.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1905.

For Sale.

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER

guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid,

and any other Chemicals.

PRICE \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts)

or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents:—

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1905.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,

LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

\$4.50 per Cask 375 lbs. net ex Factory.

\$2.70 per Bag 250 lbs. net ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1905.

FOR SALE.

INCANDESCENT

Lamps of all

descriptions from the best

makers.

Incandescent

Mantles,

Chimneys,

Globes, Sha-

des, &c., for

Gasoline and

Gas Lamps at the most

moderate price.

Lamps fixed

up for Buyers

free of charge.

Naphtha of the best kind

kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO.,

56, Lyndhurst Terrace.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1904.

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

FURNITURE,

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES.

&c., &c., &c.

DEPOT

FOR

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.

AMATEUR WORK receives PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1905.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.		LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				REFERENCE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.			
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	{ £1,000,000 \$8,000,000 \$250,000 }	\$1,493,408	{ Div. of £1.10/- and bonus of £1.00/- change 1/11 9/16—\$2.16 for second half-year 1904 }	5 1/2 %	\$890 London 290 \$38 buyers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£5	\$200,000	\$41,768	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903		\$38 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,400,000 \$1,000,000 \$500,000 }	\$150,494	\$17 for 1903	5 1/2 %	\$325 buyers
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	{ \$500,000 \$151,002 \$362,166 \$371,445 }	Nil.	\$4 1/2 for year ended 30.4.1904	6 1/2 %	\$76
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 800,000	Tls. 217,119	Interim of 7/6 1904	8 %	Tls. 8 1/2
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	{ 1,850,000 \$20,000 \$372,749 \$803,110 \$846,773 \$700,000 \$37,704 }	\$2,078,997	\$35 for 1903	5 %	\$710 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,000 \$18,000 }	\$485,284	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1903	8 1/2 %	\$172 1/2
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$18,000 \$2,241 }	\$329,047	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1903	8 1/2 %	\$85 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,200,000 \$1,000,000 \$200,000 }	\$360,372	\$34 for 1903	11 1/2 %	\$305 sales
SHIPPING, TUG AND CARGO BOATS.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$5,000 \$85,439 \$250,000 }	\$8,832	\$1 for 1904	5 %	\$30
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$500,000 \$158,444 \$110,000 }	\$26,160	\$2 for year ended 30.6.1904	5 1/2 %	\$36 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,000,000 \$241,150 \$23,000 }	\$4,435	\$1 for second half-year 1904	9 1/2 %	\$164 sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	{ Tls. 25,000 \$40,000 }	Tls. 43,762	{ Tls. 2 1/2 final making Tls. 4 1/2 for 1904 Tls. 1 1/2 final making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1904 Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 5) for 1904 }	7 1/2 %	Tls. 6 1/2 Tls. 50 21/- sellers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 40,000 \$1,116 }	\$38,852	{ \$1.80 \$0.90 } for year ending 30.4.1905	4 1/2 %	\$35 sellers \$27 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ \$10,000 \$24,257 \$400,000 }	\$929	\$10 for 1904	7 %	\$142
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$10,000 \$130,153 }	\$21,231	\$10 for 1904	7 %	\$142
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	5,000	\$100	\$100	{ Tls. 126,000 Tls. 276,679 }	Tls. 6,190	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1904	11 %	Tls. 30
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 \$450,000 }	\$2,812	Final of \$15 making \$20 for 1904	9 1/2 %	\$210 buyers
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ none \$100,000 }	\$85,987	\$3 for 1897	3 1/2 %	\$30 sellers
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 1,635	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.9.04	3 1/2 %	Tls. 70 sales
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 1,635	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.9.04	3 1/2 %	Tls. 70 sales
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £40,000 G \$10 18/10 }	\$7,820	Interim of 1/4 (No. 4)	13 %	Tls. 8 sellers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	50,000	G \$10	G \$10	{ none £4,873 }	G \$674,093	Interim of 50 cents (gold) for 1905 (No. 5)	6 %	G \$17 ex div.
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	{ £4,873 }	£4,029	No. 12 of 1/-—48 cents		\$6
SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DES CHARBONNAGES DU TONKIN (DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS).								
Farham, (S. C.) Boyd & Co., Limited	55,200	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Fcs. 251,337 Fcs. 1,529,652 }	Fcs. 85,706	Final of Fcs. 25 making Fcs. 55 for 1903	9 1/2 %	Tls. 140 sales
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	12,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$58,423 \$10,000 \$250,000 }	\$8,577	{ \$3.75 for 1904 First year. }	11 1/2 %	\$29 ex. new \$27 new
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$58,423 \$10,000 \$250,000 }	\$29,422	Final of \$2 1/2 making \$5 for 1904	5 1/2 %	\$65 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$33,500 \$60,000 \$55,500 }	\$498,289	{ \$6 dividend and \$1 bonus for 2nd half- year 1904 \$10 div. & \$5 bonus for year end. 30/6/04 \$12 for 1903 \$10 div. & \$1 bonus for 1903 \$7 dividend }	7 1/2 %	\$196 buyers \$270 \$18 sellers \$50 sellers \$114
Hewarth Erskine, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$100	{ Tls. 487,710 Tls. 9,880 }	Tls. 10,711	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1904	5 1/2 %	Tls. 192 1/2
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	6,000	\$60	\$60	{ Tls. 25,000 Tls. 17,500 }	\$206,645	\$20 for 2nd half year making \$36 for 1904	6 1/2 %	\$380 sales
Riley Hargreaves & Co., Limited	2,750	\$100	\$100	{ Tls. 17,500 }	Tls. 2,762	Tls. 18 for 1904	9 1/2 %	Tls. 192 1/2
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ none Tls. 34,000 }	\$9,089	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1904	8 %	\$311 sellers
Astor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin)	2,000	T.Tls. 50	T.Tls. 50	{ Tls. 8,000 }	Tls. 806	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 9	6 1/2 %	Tls. 135 sales
Central Stores, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$100,000 \$10,000 }	\$3,554	Final of 60 cents making \$1.80 for 1904	10 %	\$18 sales
Do.	133	\$15	\$15	{ \$10,000 Tls. 7,202 }	\$1,502	None	7 %	\$100
Do.	24,000	\$15	\$15	{ Tls. 20,000 Tls. 20,000 }	\$3,554	Preferential of 7 per cent for 1904	4 1/2 %	\$74 sales
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$100,000 \$10,000 }	\$3,554	\$5 for second half-year making \$10 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$138
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$200,000 Tls. 20,000 }	\$11,958	90		
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai)	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	{ Tls. 20,000 Tls. 20,000 }	\$37,875	Final of \$6 making \$12 for 1904	10 1/2 %	\$117 buyers
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	{ Tls. 20,000 Tls. 20,000 }	Tls. 7,202	Tls. 2 1/2 for the year ending 31.3.1905	13 %	Tls. 19
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$200,000 \$50,000 }	\$11,958	Interim of \$4	7 %	\$124
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ none Tls. 328,813 }	\$377	\$3 for 1904	9 1/2 %	\$40 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	50,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 170,000 }	Tls. 40,656	{ Tls. 3 final and Tls. 2 bonus making Tls. 5 for 1904 }	6 1/2 %	Tls. 123 buyers
Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited	1,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ none Tls. 67,300 }	Tls. 670	Tls. 5 for 1904	10 1/2 %	Tls. 47 sellers
Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited	7,725	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 67,300 }	Tls. 735	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 for 1904	5 1/2 %	Tls. 120 sellers
Wei-hai-wei Land and Building Company, Limited	3,764	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	{ none Tls. 5,150 }	Tls. 5,150	None	10 %	Tls. 23 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	{ none Tls. 5,150 }	\$1,247	Final of \$1.70 making \$3.20 for 1904	6 %	\$53
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ none Tls. 11,655 }	Tls. 11,655	Tls. 4 for year ended 31.12.1903	8 1/2 %	Tls. 48 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ none Tls. 22,862 }	\$22,862	50 cents for the year ending 31.7.04	3 %	\$164 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 50,000 Tls. 35,227 }	Tls. 13,629	Interim of 3 % a/c 1898		Tls. 43 buyers
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ none Tls. 8,115 }	Tls. 10,000	Interim of 4 % a/c 1898 on 6,000 shares		Tls. 48 buyers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 8,115 }	Tls. 22,050	4 % for 1897		Tls. 160 sales
CIGARS AND TOBACCO COS.								
Alhambra, Limited	300	\$200	\$200	{ none Tls. 24,820 }	Dr. P. 4,584	\$125 for year ending 30.6.1900		\$100
Philippine Company, Limited	7,500	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 24,820 Tls. 25,000 }	Tls. 1,091	First year		\$94 sellers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 24,820 Tls. 25,000 }	Tls. 1,091	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 9	13 1/2 %	Tls. 68 sales
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Anglo-German Brewing Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	{ none £314 }	£720	First year		\$118 sales
Pell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ none £8,600 }	\$1,182	1/3 per share for 1904	12 %	\$64 x d. buye
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	{ none £8,600 }	Nil.	\$3 for 1904	8 1/2 %	\$30
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ none Tls. 30,000 }	Tls. 718	Tls. 5 for 1904	8 1/2 %	Tls. 631 sales
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 30,000 \$37,399 }	\$37,399	None	8 %	\$10
China Light and Power Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$8,000 }	\$1,581	80 cents for 1904	9 1/2 %	\$24 sales
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$8,000 }	\$1,581	\$2 1/2 for year ending 31.7.1903	9 1/2 %	\$17 sellers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ none \$112,500 }	\$2,706	\$5 div. and \$2 1/2 bonus for 1903	7 1/2 %	\$100 buyers
Fraser and Neave, Limited	4,500	\$50	\$50	{ \$400,000 \$500,000 }	\$95,054	\$2 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$26 1/2 sellers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$186,000 }	\$7,551	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$2 1/2	9 1/2 %	\$17 buyers
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ Tls. 23,394 Tls. 23,000 }	Tls. 18,188	{ 1 div. and 2 1/2 bonus for 1904 \$1.00 50 cents }	7 %	\$170 buyers
Hongkong & China Gas Company, Limited	7,000	£10	£10	{ Tls. 23,394 Tls. 23,000 }	\$2,151	\$1.00 50 cents for year ending 30.4.1905	6 1/2 %	\$104 ex div.
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$5	{ Tls. 10,000 Tls. 10,172 }	Tls. 3,796	\$15 for year ending 30.11.1904	7 1/2 %	\$123 buyers
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,250	\$100	\$100	{ \$50,000 \$5,356 }	\$5,356	Final of \$13 making \$17 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$249 1/2 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$60,000 \$11,137 }	\$11,137	\$10 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$152 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$60,000 \$2,500 }	\$299	Interim of 50 cents 30.9.04	12 1/2 %	\$15
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$475,000 \$21,582 }	\$3,400	\$8 for 1904	6 %	\$131 buyers
Katz Brothers, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	{ none Tls. 528,210 }	\$21,582	Interim of \$5	7 1/2 %	\$145 buyers
Lane, Crawford & Co., Limited (Shanghai)	2,500	\$100	\$100	{ Tls. 528,210 Tls. 19,405 }	Tls. 35,849	{ 2nd quarterly of Tls. 5 paid 15.6.05 mak- ing so far Tls. 12 1/2 for 1905 \$2 for year ended 31.10.1904 }	19 %	Tls. 185 buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouw- plaat in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 19,405 Tls. 19,405 }	Dr. Tls. 117,638	\$2 for 1902	9 %	\$23
Maynard and Company, Limited	3,400	\$10	\$10	{ none Tls. 19,405 }	\$83 1/2	Final of \$3 making \$5 for the year ending 30.6.04	6 %	\$54 sales
Mondon, (E. L.) Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ none Tls. 19,405 }	Dr. Tls. 117,638	Final of \$3 making \$5 for the year ending 30.6.04	6 %	\$54 sales
Moutrie (S.) & Company, Limited	4,000	\$50	\$50	{ none Tls. 19,405 }	Dr. Tls. 117,638	Final of \$3 making \$5 for the year ending 30.6.04	6 %	\$54 sales
Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$50	\$50	{ none Tls. 19,405 }	Dr. Tls. 117,638	Final of \$3 making \$5 for the year ending 30.6.04	6 %	\$54 sales
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 10,000 Tls. 10,172 }	Tls. 3,796	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 1/2 for 1904	7 %	Tls. 122 1/2 buyers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Company, Limited	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 45,000 Tls. 25,000 }	Tls. 6,958	Tls. 5 for 1903	6 %	Tls. 80
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 25,000 Tls. 17,000 }	Tls. 17,220	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 14 for 1904	8 1/2 %	Tls. 167 1/2
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	7,500	\$20	\$20	{ Tls. 17,000 \$20,000 }	\$1,750	Final of 3/16 making 5/16 for 1904	4 1/2 %	Tls. 420 buyers
Singapore Dispensary, Limited	600	\$50	\$50	{ none Tls. 20,000 }	\$5,068	\$6 1/2 for year ended 31.7.1904	7 1/2 %	\$30 sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ none Tls. 20,000 }	\$5,068	None	8 1/2 %	\$25
Team Laundry Company, Limited	5,000	\$5	\$5	{ none Tls. 20,000 }	\$3,644	60 cents for year ended 31.5.04	7 1/2 %	\$8 buyers
Straits Ice Company, Limited	10,000	\$5	\$5	{ none Tls. 20,000 }	\$700	First year		\$74 buyers
Straits Trading Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$25,000 \$75,000 }	\$84,813	\$10 for second half year 1904	13 1/2 %	\$150 buyers
Tientsin Native City Waterworks Company, Ltd.	2,941	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ none Tls. 15,295 }	Tls. 2,025	{ \$1 div. and 35 cents bonus for half year ended 30.6.1904 Tls. 2 for half year }	6 1/2 %	Tls. 180
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	T.Tls. 100	T.Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000 }	Tls. 1,012	Final of Tls. 4 1/2 making Tls. 8 1/2 for 1904	7 1/2 %	Tls. 172
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,000	\$10	\$4 1/2	{ \$20,000 \$300,000 }	\$480	60 cents for year ended 31.5.1905	9 1/2 %	\$91 sales
Do.	100	\$10	\$10	{ \$300,000 \$35,000 }	\$6,096	Final of 50 cents making \$5 for 1904	8 1/2 %	\$121 buyers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$35,000 \$3,000 }	\$588	Interim of 50 cents for year 1904/1905	10 1/2 %	\$112 sellers
William Powell, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$3,000 \$3,000 }	\$588	Interim of 50 cents for year 1904/1905	10 1/2 %	\$112 sellers